

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or \$2 per annum.

Volume XXV.....No. 244

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENTERTAINMENT PERFORMED BY THE GARDEN BAND.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HIND OR ITALY.—WALLACE OF THE GLEN.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WILL'S SECRET.—LOVE CLARE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BARKER OF PA.

BARKER'S AMERICAN MUSKUM, Broadway.—LAW AND FREEDOM.—THE TROOPERS.—LAWYER—LAWYER—LAWYER.

BRYANT'S MINSTER, Madison Hall, 474 Broadway.—BULLDOG, BONG, DANCER, NO.—DANCER, LARD.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—HOOKEY &amp; CAMPBELL'S MINSTER (A THEATRICAL SONG, BONG, DANCER, NO.—DANCER, LARD).

NATIONAL VARIETIES, Broadway.—PIRATES' LEGACY.—VAGABOND.—TWO IN ONE.

PALACE GARDEN, Broadway.—MUSICAL AND DANCING ENTERTAINMENT.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 50 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BONG, DANCER, NO.—DANCER, LARD.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 1, 1860.

## GAINS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition.

The mail steamer Ariel, Capt. Marx, will leave this port today, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The steamer for California and other parts of the Pacific will leave at half past one o'clock this morning.

The New York Herald-California Edition, containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half past one o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## IMPORTANT BUSINESS NOTICE.

The indications of renewed activity are to be seen everywhere. The wholesale and retail stores show it; the crowded hotels are proof of it; our advertising columns feel the pressure, and our rapidly increasing circulation is a sign of growing prosperity. The Herald is the indicator to business. Advertisers, to make it eminently so, must bear in mind the request we have frequently made to have all business notices sent to our office before nine o'clock in the evening. If this request be complied with, we shall be enabled to put the paper earlier to press, deliver it earlier in the morning to the public, and give every one a chance of reading it, thoroughly and entirely, before business begins. This will be worth a great deal to us; it will be worth as much to advertisers.

## The News.

By the arrival of the Africa at this port, and the Fulton off Cape Race, we have European advices to the 21st ult. Five days later than the accounts previously received. The news is interesting.

The long continued bad weather in England had nearly ruined the crops, while the potato disease in many districts in Ireland had increased in violence, causing an increased demand for American breadstuffs, and an advance in prices. Cotton, with fair sales, was firm at last accounts, at the rates previously reported. Provisions had undergone no material alteration. Consols on the 21st were quoted at 92½ to 93 for money.

The British Parliament would probably be prorogued on the 24th ult.

The complications in political affairs on the Continent continued, and a general crash may be looked for at no distant day. Garibaldi's forces, to the number of two thousand, had crossed over from Sicily to Calabria without molestation from the Neapolitan cruisers. The invading force encountered the enemy, but no particulars of the engagement have yet been received.

We have additional accounts of the progress of affairs in Syria, but no later news.

The letters of our correspondents at London, Paris, Berlin and Constantinople, and the extracts from our files published in to-day's paper, contain the details of the news.

By the arrival of the pony express we have advices from San Francisco to the 15th ult. The general news is unimportant. Col. Fremont had forbidden the Chinese on his estate to pay license tax under the State law taxing foreign miners. The legal question involved in this movement is one of considerable importance, and it will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement. Public attention throughout California was entirely engrossed with the political canvass. There was a report that the telegraph route was soon to be reopened, with a line of steamers between San Francisco and New York. Business was quite active at San Francisco, and there was not a vessel in port unengaged.

By the bark Restless, Captain Lathrop, from Santa Maria, we have New Grand dates to the evening of August 14. Business was dull. Colonel Vico, with the federal troops, was daily expecting an attack from the liberal forces under General Vega. An English war steamer was moored abreast of the Custom House to protect their foreign residents.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper an interesting narrative of the origin and progress of the new Walker filibuster movement in Honduras. Our latest accounts from Honduras are to the 15th ult. It was reported that Guardiola, the President of Honduras, would attack Walker at Truxillo on the 15th. The inhabitants had become greatly alarmed, and were leaving the town. Walker's forces were well armed, and would no doubt make a desperate defense.

Our advices from Jamaica are to the 23d ult. The elections had all taken place, resulting in the return of conservative men and the discomfiture of the negroes and the radicals. Mr. Speaker Motley had been returned, and was expected to be re-elected as Speaker of the Assembly. A contrast for steam communication with this country had been concluded. The weather was very wet in Montego Bay City.

We have received a communication from our San Antonio (Texas) correspondent, dated the 20th ult., giving further details in regard to the incendiary acts of abolitionists in Northern and Southern Texas. The most intense and growing excitement prevailed at the date of our correspondent's letter. The destruction of the beautiful little town of Henderson was one of the most wanton and deliberate acts of villainy imaginable. That town, above any other in Texas, was not cursed by the presence of abolitionists until they came there to destroy it;

consequently they had no tangible or imaginary wrong to avenge by a resort to the fiendish means of the incendiary. The town contained 2,500 enterprising and industrious citizens. It was fired in several places just before sunset, at the time when the inhabitants were at supper, the circumstances of the case leaving no doubt that it was a premeditated act. Two of the incendiaries were arrested on the spot, and treated to summary punishment, according to the code of Judge Lynch. A large number of negroes implicated in the affair were arrested, and on them were found large quantities of the deadly poison, strychnine, which, according to their version of the story, was given them by the white abolitionists for the purpose of poisoning the public wells on a certain day, as well as to use it freely in admixing it indiscriminately with the food of the whites, after which the negroes were to carry out their death work with pistols and knives. Thus far three millions of dollars worth of property has been destroyed since this abolition raid commenced, and twenty of the perpetrators have been treated to a rope suspension between heaven and earth.

The Breckinridge politicians of Pennsylvania, unable to raise funds for the campaign in their own State, have sent Senator Bigler and Thomas B. Florence to this city begging for money. Those gentlemen modestly ask for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, stating that, with that sum, they can carry the State against Lincoln. A neatly printed card, signed by Barlow, Schell, Cisco and seven or eight other Breckinridgers of this city, has been extensively circulated among the merchants for the last three days, inviting them to the New York Hotel on Friday evening. Many of the leading merchants refuse to respond, declaring that no money shall be subscribed until the managers of the different democratic factions stop their Kilkenny fighting and unite on one electoral ticket, and labor for the common cause to prevent the election of Lincoln.

Our Denver City correspondent, writing under the date of the 21st ult., states that new silver mines had been discovered situated about one hundred miles from that city, and that thus far they had yielded from two hundred to seventeen hundred dollars to the ton of quartz. Everything promises well for an extensive fair trade in Denver. Winter was coming on early in Northern Nebraska, and the miners were coming south. Within a few weeks that section had been visited by two snow storms.

In consequence of the detention at Boston for one week of the steamship Connaught, while her machinery was undergoing repairs, it was found necessary to postpone her departure from Galway for New York from the 21st to the 26th of August, and therefore she will only be due at St. Johns, N. F., on Monday next.

The North American Telegraph Association, embracing the eight principal lines in the country, has been in session for some days at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city. The business transacted was of no public interest, except with reference to the subject of an overland line to California. On this important matter there was, with one exception, a unanimous vote that it is inexpedient to make any bids for the contract authorized at the last session of Congress. It is greatly to be regretted that this association, controlling as it does all the telegraph interest of the country, should not have adopted measures to carry out a project second only in importance to a railroad to the Pacific.

The cotton market yesterday was quiet, and sales were limited to a few hundred bales at unchanged prices. The stock in this city was in the course of being taken, the result of which was not completed at the close of business. The foreign news gave no impetus to business. Flour was active, and advanced 5c. to 10c. per barrel, and in some cases more. Wheat was in good demand, while prices were somewhat irregular. Sales, however, were active. Corn was in good demand and advanced about 5c. to 4c. per bushel, and was held still higher at the close, with pretty full sales. Pork was firmer, new mess sold at \$15 75, and prime at \$14 12½, a \$14 25, a \$14 37½, the latter figure for heavy. Sugars were quiet, and sales confined to a few hundred hhds. English Islands and Cuba, at rates (with stocks) given in another place. Coffee was in moderate request and sales light. In an other column will be found a statement of stocks. Freight was firmer for Liverpool, and 10,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 12½d., and at 13d. is ship's base, port to arrive next week, and 2,000 bbls. 90c. at 9c. 9d.

## Progress of the Campaign—How Will New York Go?

As the fog begins to lift, the smoke of the campaign to clear away, and the true issue is unfolded to the people, the grand Union and conservative movement gains strength with each succeeding day. The real fight for the succession has, however, but recently been commenced. In July the political field presented the most discouraging appearance. On the one side stood the partisans of Lincoln, united by the strongest ties, with few grumblers in their ranks, and those prepared to give up everything in the hope of the spoils which reward success. On the other hand was a many-sided opposition, having four candidates in the field, each with more or less strength, and all, according to the best authority, to be inevitably beaten.

It was stated at that time that nothing short of a political miracle could prevent the election of Lincoln. And then the question was, who is to work the miracle? Not the democratic party—that organization was broken into a thousand fragments. After the Charleston Convention, the democratic party, as a political organization, ceased to exist. There was a Breckinridge faction, and a Douglas faction, and a Houston faction; and among all of them the conservative masses hesitated, and were almost persuaded to permit the election to go by default.

In this sad hour the first gleams of daylight came from the South. Mr. Breckinridge had been nominated by the extreme Southern party. In order to kill all his opponents, so far as the voice of that section was concerned. But the result of the local elections proved that the strength of the Union feeling in the South had been underrated, and that the South was desirous, as it always has been, to unite with the North in the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the federal laws. This cheered the Union men of the North beyond measure, and they proceeded to organize with some hopes of ultimate success. The Union party received recruits from all quarters. The best men in the Central States hastened to join its forces, and enlisted under its banner, inscribed with the mottoes, "Hostility to the disunionists, North or South;" "Opposition to Lincoln and the theories of the black republican leaders."—Seward, Sumner, Helper, Lovejoy & Co.; "The Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws." A mighty party was created in a moment; it sprang, like Minerva, fully armed from the brain of Jove.

Of course such a movement as this could not be ignored by the professional politicians. The outside pressure was too great for them to resist. The Douglas Convention in this State formed a Union electoral ticket, as the first step toward consolidating the opposition against Lincoln; and as a second move in the same direction, the State Central Committee of the same party has held out the olive branch to the

Breckinridgers, and appointed a committee to arrange the terms of fusion, "which it seems more than probable will be brought about."

While all this has been going on in New York, the friends of the Union elsewhere have not been idle. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have taken heart of grace from the demonstrations in the Empire State, and the movement is steadily gaining strength in those States, which, with New York, are to decide the issue of the campaign. And it seems, from the present aspect of things, that the Union movement will sweep over the North in 1860 as it did in 1852, when the Sewardites were so awfully whipped by the conservative forces who supported poor Pierce. No wonder that the black republicans are frightened. No wonder that the Hon. Maria Greeley takes to figuring, and in his despair attempts to revive the sinking hearts of Lincoln's followers by making out a majority for him in this State. That figure can be used on one side as well as the other has been proved by the Douglas organ, and we print their estimates together, to show how political doctors disagree. On the one side, Greeley claims fifty thousand for Lincoln; on the other, Richmond places Douglas at the head of the poll, but makes no account of the Bell-Everett or Breckinridge vote. If they are all consolidated on one electoral ticket, the hundred thousand which the Tribune "hopes" to give Lincoln will, as we verily believe, be given to the Union candidates. So, let the opponents of Lincoln work cheerily on, and, above all, work together. A long pull and a strong pull, a pull altogether, and away goes old Abe clear up to the head waters of Salt river.

## The News from Europe—The Expedition Against Naples.

We learn by the Africa that the announcement of Garibaldi's landing in Calabria was premature; but it will be seen by the correspondence of the London Times that he was at the last accounts actively pushing his troops across the Straits of Messina, and accumulating a large force on the mainland. On the night of the 8th a party of three hundred and fifty picked men under Major Misseri, were embarked in fishing boats, and notwithstanding that the opposite coast was bristling with guns and the strait swarming with Neapolitan cruisers, they effected a landing. Owing to one of the boats, however, drifting towards Villa San Giovanni, and being fired on, Misseri, who was advancing on Forte del Cavallo with the main body of his little force, came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to surprise the garrison, and accordingly made for the mountains. After an encounter with the enemy, in which the latter were defeated, he was allowed to march on Aspromonte, where he was joined by large parties of Calabrian insurgents and further reinforcements from the Sicilian coast, which soon swelled his force to about two thousand men. With these it was supposed he had attacked the Fort of Scylla, for on the night of the 12th brick firing was heard in that direction.

The circumstances under which these partial landings were effected are significant of the course which events are about to take. The men were sent over in small parties of one hundred or one hundred and fifty, right in the teeth of the Neapolitan war vessels, which neither attempted to fire on the boats nor on Garibaldi's batteries on the Faro. They were landed at three several points of the coast, and had the cruisers been inclined to stop them they could easily have done so. It is true that the disembarkation was effected at night, but that fact merely served as an excuse for the lukewarmness with which the commanders of the Neapolitan vessels kept watch over their movements. But if any clearer evidence were wanted of the absence of zeal on their part, it was to be found in the circumstance that in the daytime they made not the slightest effort to intercept the boats which were continually crossing to the mainland with arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

The report that Garibaldi had been to Naples to confer with the revolutionary leaders there is confirmed by a correspondent of the Paris Debates. He states that not only was the Neapolitan Home Secretary cognizant of Garibaldi's presence, but that he had actually entered into an agreement with him to act as Provisional Governor of Naples for Victor Emanuel as soon as the revolution broke out. This is consistent with the story related of the decision of the Council of State in the affair of Admiral Gargallo. The authority of the King is wholly disregarded in Naples, and his reign is only nominally prolonged until a change of government can be quietly and bloodlessly effected. This is a humane course, and will conciliate for the people of Naples the same feelings of admiration and respect which the peaceful and moderate conduct of the Tuscan and Roman republicans won for them throughout the critical circumstances in which they were placed. As to Garibaldi, the discretion that he has shown in mastering his ardent temperament and waiting until the course of events places him in the quiet possession of the objects that he has in view, is worthy of all praise. He might have precipitated the revolution by some words; but by doing so he would have exposed the inhabitants of the capital to the excesses of the lawless mob, and compromised the otherwise stainless character of the movement by the severity of the measures that he would be compelled to adopt against them.

According to all appearances, then, the revolution on the mainland will be accomplished almost as tranquilly as that which freed the Duchies from their petty tyrants. It requires only the presence of a strong controlling authority, to serve as a substitute for that of the court, to induce the upper classes to throw off the mask of hypocrisy which they have worn so long. The King will scarcely await the event which his people are looking out for in order to quietly hustle him off the scene. If he does not want to play the part of the bumpkin in the village revels, and to make his exit amid the jeers and scoffings of the multitude, he will at once pack up his traps and anticipate the advent of his Nemesis.

THE LATEST KANSAS SENSATION.—During the last month the Eastern journals have published letters from Kansas complaining, in the most pitiful way, of the short crops. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from the New Haven colony, says that not a dollar can be raised there by the sale or mortgage of real or personal property. All the crops have failed, and the colonists "need material aid more than rifles," with more to the same purpose. We are at a loss to see why Kansas, the spoiled child of the republic, should set up such a howl over the failure of a single crop—a circumstance quite common in every newly

settled Territory; and we perceive that our black republican contemporaries, who shrieked so loudly for their pet Territory in 1855-'56, are also in the dark. They were profuse in their lamentations over "bleeding Kansas;" they raised money to buy rifles for the Sons of Freedom and John Brown, but they have not a tear to shed nor a dollar to spend for starving Kansas. Unless the philanthropists of New England unite to raise a fund and pension off Kansas, it seems more than probable that the settlers will be obliged to get along as best they may, and make up their shortcomings next year. Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin have all had their tough times, and we see no reason why Kansas should not have a taste of the rough side of border life. At any rate, crying over the matter will not help it a bit.

## The Central Park Blunder—Will the Upper Park be Mutilated?

It is lamentable to know, and disgraceful to confess, that in a great and prosperous city like New York no public work of general utility can be undertaken without being bungled and botched in an almost irreparable manner. The Central Park is one of the latest evidences of this fact. When the proposition was first made to purchase the extensive grounds where the works of the Park are now "drawing their slow length along," the proposition was received by the people of this city with the utmost favor. A great breathing place for the weary, hardworking inhabitants was felt to be a desideratum, and a large sum of money was freely granted to be expended for the establishment of a park that should have no rival in the world. The purchase of the land involved the largest appropriation ever made by a single city for a public place to be devoted to healthy exercise and popular amusement. It was therefore a matter of the highest importance that the plan should justify the expenditure of such an amount of money, and that all the necessities of a first class park should be concentrated in this public rendezvous. Let us examine whether the end has been made to correspond with the means.

In addition to the various deformities to which we have had occasion previously to allude, there are numerous others which call for prompt reparation. If indeed any improvement be possible at this late stage of the undertaking, the "drives" and the "rides" are so utterly confounded that it is next to impossible to distinguish the one from the other. With such a broad area of land, comprehending over seven hundred and fifty acres, any competent engineer could readily have devised a ride that should be totally distinct from the drive, and which should be altogether secure for the purposes of equestrian exercise. The "walks," although laid out with considerable care and neatness, do not at all come up to the idea which the public has a right to form of them. To reach the promenade it is necessary to intrude upon the "drive"—a necessity that might terminate in serious accidents some of these days. There are no gutters nor canals bisecting the walks, which are only separated from each other by small plots of grass, with polite printed directions to "keep off." Now the walks of a park are one of the most important features to be considered, and the closest attention should have been given to this part of the work in the beginning. It is not safe nor proper that the walks of a public park should in any way be common to horses, carriages and pedestrians. Where there are so many old men, women and children so frequently congregated, every safeguard should be provided, and anything that might lead to accidents carefully avoided. The entrances for horses and carriages should be distinct from those for the use of pedestrians; but at present men, women, horses and carriages have to struggle in as best they can, enveloped in clouds of sand and dust. The entrances, as they are now constructed, are miserable failures. Without any large trees or shade of any kind, they look more like openings into some arid desert than embouchures into what was intended to be a cool and refreshing park.

The fact is that the plan of the Park never was a study. It was a mere picture, which, no doubt, pleased the architect greatly, and he therefore exhausted all his ingenuity to fit the land to it. The proper course would have been to open entrances on Fifty-ninth street, in front of Sixth and Seventh avenues for the exclusive use of pedestrians. The walks could then have been so arranged as to command full views of the rides and drives, without danger of any kind. A great error has also been committed in not embracing the walls of the two great reservoirs in the walk. They would undoubtedly add very greatly to the splendor and magnificence of the Park, and being brought under the more frequent observation of visitors, would be more appreciated than they now are. They are unvarnished artificial lakes, presenting an unbroken surface of water one hundred and fifty acres in extent. The water is brought from a distance of over forty miles through aqueducts, supported by marble bridges and arches more magnificent than those of ancient Rome. It was certainly a great oversight not to have included these majestic works in the general outline of the walk.

The attractions of the Park are in fact daily diminishing. Time, it is true, changes all things, but it has done very little as yet for the Central Park. What it may do in the future is another question. It certainly does not seem as if there were many grounds for hoping that the lower Park can ever be made to correspond with public taste within a period less than the next decade of a century. Only think of a park of seven hundred and fifty acres with sixty bridges in it. Instead of landscape gardening, we are bewildered by clumsy attempts at military engineering. In the oppressive heat of a summer's day, one may as well look for roses in December as for shade in the Park. Not a single large tree is there to invite the pedestrian under its cooling and umbrageous shadow. This should not be, and would not have been so if proper measures had originally been adopted. When the grand walk was first designed it was intended that it should immediately be covered by elms of the largest growth, transplanted by the machine MacLachlan—the same as that used in the Bois de Boulogne—at a cost of only thirty dollars each. These trees were to have been planted at about forty feet apart, on each side, for a mile; and it was fully estimated that the whole work could have been done at the expense of a single bridge. Evil counsels, however, prevailed, and the consequence is that our citizens cannot expect to escape being roasted by the sun if they fly to the Central Park.

It is deeply to be regretted that such a great

waste of money has been allowed to take place; but even this is as nothing to the mutilation of a tract of land which, for the purposes of a park, cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the world. The lower Park has been so greatly disfigured that it seems as if repair and alteration are utterly impossible. The upper Park has not yet fallen under the ruthless axe. There is yet time to save it from mutilation and destruction; but if this is to be done there must be no delay. Let the authorities look to it at once, so that the expectations of the people of New York may not be altogether disappointed, nor their moneys lavished and wasted on any more useless extravagances.

## THE HISTORY OF WALKER'S NEW EXPEDITION.—Elsewhere in our columns to day will be found an interesting account of the origin and progress of the new Walker expedition, which loses much of its character for premeditation and preparation, from the particulars we now give.

It seems that the affair was got up by invitation from Ruzar, and no doubt with money contributed by some of the ex-English inhabitants of that island, who prefer a little independence to returning to the sovereignty of Honduras under the recent treaty. In anticipation of a withdrawal of the English officials, it seems that a number of men under the command of Captain West, one of Walker's old captains, were sent to that island, and as passengers on the fruit vessels trading to New Orleans, as early as April last, where they were afterwards joined by others from time to time. The delivery of the island to the Honduras authorities did not take place, as was anticipated, and the men were provided for by the Ruzar friends. The subsequent arrival of Walker himself defeated the proposed delivery of the island to Honduras, by awakening the fears of the officials of both nations, and the English authorities consented to hold on for a while. Walker then took all his men on board a schooner and left the island, proceeding on a cruise northward to Comuel. He returned twice and communicated with Ruzar; but the English authorities were still there; and then, no doubt forced by the want of supplies, he took the bold resolution of landing in Honduras and capturing Truxillo. The result of this step is known to our readers.

The proclamation of the name and cause of ex-President Cabanas seems to have been made without concert with him, for the news from the Pacific coast, where he is now residing, contains no mention of any movement on his part, and the press of San Salvador has strenuously denied the rumor of any intended co-operation with Walker. It may be that Walker hoped to make a dash across the country to Nicaragua, such as he sent Anderson to make by landing at Orma, when his expedition was wrecked and carried into Belize. Telegraphic advices received yesterday from New Orleans, with dates from Honduras to the 15th ult., lead to the supposition that if he had any such intention he had not been able to carry it out, for he was fortifying Truxillo in anticipation of an attack from President Guardiola. The schooner J. A. Taylor is reported to have sailed from New Orleans yesterday for Ruzar with fifty men intending to join Walker, and the schooner Toucey, which formed part of his expedition, is momentarily expected to arrive there from Truxillo. It is therefore probable that we shall soon have further news.

THE PRINCE, THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Every one is talking of the splendid ovation which the young Prince of Wales is receiving in his tour through Canada. The banquets, balls, processions, ceremonies, and the minor attendants of his reception, are familiar topics of conversation, not only with the people among whom they take place, but among the people of New York and the United States generally. And why? Is it because the Canadians are outdoing in manifestations of loyalty and respect to their apparent of the English throne what has been so often done in all countries on the occasions of royal or princely visits? Not at all. The progress of the Prince of Wales is characterized by simplicity when contrasted with other royal journeys. The simple reason why it appears so imposing to our people is because the daily press of this city has, at great expense, chronicled its daily incidents. It is therefore chiefly to the press that the widespread interest in the young Prince's movements is due.

Our national, State and city governments ought to learn a lesson from this. Our officials expect to see faithfully reproduced in the morning papers whatever takes place in their various departments, and particularly whatever they deem calculated to reflect any lustre on themselves; and yet they rarely extend any courtesies or facilities to the members of the press. On the contrary, forgetful that to the press they owe, in all probability, their official positions, they put on to the gentlemen connected with it an air of arrogance, stiffness and impertinence, and systematically throw every obstacle in the way of their obtaining the desired information. So it is, too, with the officers of our navy. We cannot charge the officers of our army with such heinous pomposity, for they are usually found pompous and anxious to aid the press. But once, old naval captains, who go to sea for the first time perhaps in ten years, who have been reasoning in some sort of the way places, and have not kept pace with the age, are invariably so much up with the idea of their own importance and pique, that they are not able to recognize the proprieties of active life, and cannot discriminate between a journalist and any inquisitive idler. It is no strange thing that such men as these sometimes meet with difficulties in finding the trade winds while on their way to the East.

It is not so with the Prince of Wales or the gentlemen who compose his suite. They have shown an alacrity in recognizing the position of newspaper reporters, and have extended to them facilities and courtesies which might not be expected from our stupid officials; although the latter, unlike the former, are indebted, perhaps, to the press for the positions they hold. The Herald was the only New York journal which, at very considerable expense, telegraphed the Prince's progress through Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Other New York journals then sent their special correspondents, and the rest of all of them has been uniformly most courteous and considerate, not only by the Prince and his suite, but by the officials and the people of Canada. We hope that the government officials of this country will take the example thus set to them, and strive henceforth to imitate it.

THE POLICE OF NEW YORK.—In the recently published report of General Superintendent Kennedy, that functionary proves by figures what we have all along urged, that the police of New York are numerically inadequate to the performance of the duties expected of them.

Mr. Kennedy estimates the entire force of the department at 1,878 men. After providing for the numerous other duties required of it, making allowance for absences by sickness and other causes, and giving the men time for rest and refreshment, he shows that in New York there are only 491 and in Brooklyn 91 patrolmen on post at the one time. As there are 425 1-4 miles of streets and piers to guard in New York alone, and as in some of the more turbulent districts the patrol has to be doubled, it follows that the actual force on duty will not allow the length of beats to average less than 1 1-4 miles. This fact is in itself sufficient to account for the impunity with which burglaries of the most extensive and daring kind are daily perpetrated in our city. To expect a single policeman, no matter how energetic and conscientious, to protect such an extent of space, is to require a physical impossibility. Hence the necessity of private watchmen, who constitute such a heavy additional tax upon our citizens. It is the business of the city, or, if the State chooses to usurp its powers, it is the duty of the latter, to provide them with full protection. As at present organized, the Police Department, according to Mr. Kennedy's showing, is utterly inadequate to afford it. With personal property in the city of New York to the value of \$172,000,000 to watch over, it would require more than double the amount of the present force to allow its owners to go to sleep with a reasonable sense of security.

The report suggests, in connection with the detective branch of the department, a system of periodical exchanges of intelligent, active and capable detectives with the police authorities of the larger cities in this country and Europe. Although the idea has not the merit of novelty, having been partially carried out in connection with the great London exhibition and the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, it deserves consideration. In this country, where there is such a continual influx of foreigners, there can be no doubt of its utility, and we believe it has been decided to act upon it. Whether the advantages resulting from it abroad would be sufficiently great to induce the authorities of the European cities to incur the expense to which it must lead, is another question.

The new Superintendent states that he has been thinking energetic measures to perfect the discipline of the force. We may be permitted to observe, however, that although military drill is in some degree essential to the proper bearing of a policeman, it is not all that is required. His conduct, both on and off duty, should be under the constant supervision of his officers. As long as the public find the members of the department lounging about barrooms or associating with rowdies, they can feel but little confidence in its organization.

From the returns furnished in this report it would appear that the sanitary company, organized in pursuance of the provisions of the act of April last, have rendered some service during the quarter. They have reported 5,177 cases, in all of which the nuisances were abated either by the City Inspector or by the owners of buildings. The examination of steam boilers has been an important branch of their duties, and of these they have been already subjected to inspection. There is one thing, however, in which the sanitary squad might exhibit a little more vigilance, and that is in preventing the accumulation of garbage in front of tenement houses. The proper remedy would be for the Legislature to compel the owners of these houses to provide fitting receptacles for such filth, and to cart it away without waiting for the action of the city contractors. In Brooklyn some of the streets are almost impassable from the stench thus created, and unless the police exhibit a little more energy there the poorer quarters of the city will be ravaged by epidemic diseases.

There are many improvements in the department that we should have been glad to have found recommended in the Superintendent's report. As it is, we must be thankful for small favors.

OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We regret that we have not room to-day for a number of interesting letters which we have received from various parts of the Union, discussing the chances of the Presidential candidates—some declaring in favor of one and some in favor of another, each certain that the State from which he writes will give its electoral vote to his own favorite.

In the South the partisans of Bell and of Breckinridge appear to be equally confident of success, and in some few localities the friends of Douglas, feeling that he is strong in their districts, argue logically from the particular to the universal, that he is strong everywhere. In the North the confidence of the republicans is of course very great, while the elections have, hitherto been all one way. But in all these Northern States where assurance was not made doubly sure there is now doubt increasing every hour. In some instances, indeed, black despair has taken the place of the brightest hopes; so that, according to present appearances, the conclusion of the whole matter is that not one of the Presidential candidates now before the country can command a majority of the electoral votes of the Union, and become the choice of the people.

Thus all the intelligence we receive from every point of the compass tends to the conclusion that, if the electors wish to avoid the danger of throwing the election into a corrupt House of Representatives, where a bargain and sale might be made of the office of chief magistrate to the highest bidder, by a few needy scoundrels holding the balance of power, it will be necessary for the several electoral colleges to take counsel together in caucus, and agree upon some two blameless men for President and Vice President. The constitution and the laws give to them the right and the high privilege of electing a President, and not to party conventions and scheming cliques; and a due sense of their own dignity, no less than the obligations of conscience and of patriotism, forbids that they should part with the discretion which is vested in them for the public good, and vote like slaves at the bidding of masters, or like mere senseless machines wound up and regulated by a controlling intelligence. In a time of danger like this the only safety is to return to the first